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STRANGELY enough the Library Association of the "Old Country" was the child of the Library Association of the New World. The London conference of 1877 at which the L. A. U. K. was formed was the direct consequence of the Philadelphia Conference of 1876, at which the A. L. A. first saw the light. But the child has outgrown its parent. Its rolls show twice as many members as ours, and the interest taken in it evidently is still growing, while the interest of our own members begins to show signs of falling off. We have formerly alluded to one cause of this decay—the impossibility of holding monthly meetings in so large a country as ours; another cause is the difficulty of collecting *all* of our members at any annual meeting; a third cause is the necessary want of that novelty in the papers and discussions which gave a keen interest to our first years. A large part of the subjects which fall within our province have been already treated at our conventions or in the pages of the *Journal*, and not even novelty of treatment can have the attraction of novelty of subject. We hope, however, that those who have the good of the profession at heart will not suffer their zeal to

cool. A great deal may be done if all will try to induce new members to join and bring us new views and a freshness of interest.

WE have always wondered at the restrictions placed by two or three American libraries on the circulation of periodicals; the wonder was renewed when the practice was defended at the Cincinnati Convention. It was urged that periodicals are peculiarly difficult to replace. But they are not impossible to replace, and the libraries in question are not poor. One, we have been told, "has all the money for buying books that it wants." We should demur also, to the statement that periodicals are especially hard to replace. In our experience most American books have been a great deal harder to pick up. We have seen at different times full sets of each of the English quarterlies offered for sale for less than £5, that is, less than 25 cents a volume. All the ordinary periodicals—those which are most called for and therefore are most likely to get worn out or be lost—are comparatively easy to obtain and not extravagantly dear. Those which are hard to replace are not likely to need replacing. Besides, if a volume is lost, the cost of replacing it does not concern the library; the borrower pays the bill. It must be remembered also that a periodical is not like a three-volume novel, which is worthless when one volume is lost. A periodical in 100 volumes when one volume is gone has lost just $\frac{1}{100}$ of its value, no more, no less; the other volumes are worth as much—practically, we mean, not commercially or sentimentally—as they were before. To restrict the circulation of books of such importance and so much wanted for fear of "breaking a set," is to be frightened at a name. We believe there are only two or three libraries in the country who have not thought as we do, that it is an unnecessary precaution and an economy in the wrong place.

LAST November a complaint about the Imperial Library at Berlin was published in the *Deutsche Tageblatt*, and in January republished in Petzholdt's *Neuer Anzeiger*, that deserves notice even at this late day. The writer objects to the troublesome restrictions placed upon the use of books. At Dresden, he says, every one can use the reading-room, at Berlin one must have a ticket of admission, granted only after suitable introduction; at Dresden the number of books allowed at once is not limited, at Berlin only three will be given; at Dresden any books will be procured at once, at Berlin books must be asked for the day beforehand; at Dresden, as in most libraries, there is a large supply of dictionaries and other books of reference in the reading-room, at Berlin these books are not at the disposal of the public, but must be asked for on a ticket like any other, and only one volume is brought at a time; at Dresden it is easy for any scholar to get permission to take books home, at Berlin it is nearly impossible unless he has acquaintances in professional circles. Dresden evidently tries to make its books useful. Berlin apparently is chiefly concerned that they shall not be stolen.

DISTRIBUTION OF UNITED STATES PUBLIC DOCUMENTS--PRINTED LISTS OF DOCUMENTS.

By SAMUEL S. GREEN, WORCESTER, *Chairman of the Committee of the American Library Association Appointed to Secure a Distribution of Public Documents Satisfactory to Libraries.*

IMPORTANT legislation was had at the session of Congress recently closed in regard to the distribution of public documents.

The following joint resolution was passed:

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That whenever any document or report shall be ordered to be printed by Congress, there shall be, in addition to the number in each case stated, the 'usual number' of copies for binding and distribution among those entitled to receive them; and this shall apply to all unexecuted orders now in the office of the Public Printer."

This resolution, in applying the law of the "usual number" to all publications ordered by Congress, will hereafter bring to depositaries of public documents nearly all valuable documents, excepting the Congressional Record, not embraced in the Congressional set now sent to them.

The bill prepared by me, at the request of the committee of the Library Association which I represent, asked for more than this. It met the approval of a majority of the com-

mittee and of the Executive Board of the Association, but was disliked by the member of the committee representing the department libraries at Washington. I stated the wishes of this member, Dr. J. S. Billings, to the Senate Committee on Printing. The joint resolution of Congress given above embodies provisions identical, I think, so far as libraries are concerned, with those advocated by Dr. Billings. Mr. Spofford, who, it will be remembered, is a member of the committee, while approving the bill which I prepared, said at the start that we were asking for more than we should get.

Libraries may, on the whole, therefore, feel reasonably well satisfied with the beginning which has been made in providing for their wants. All has been granted which the writer of the report on the distribution of documents read at the Washington meeting of the Association recommended should be first sought for. I refrain from discussing other public bearings of the joint resolution given above; in so far as libraries are concerned, it increases their rights and confers benefits on the community.

Four hundred and twenty-three copies of not only the Congressional set of public documents, but also of all documents ordered to be printed by Congress, will, as stated above, be hereafter sent by the Public Printer to the Interior Department, to be distributed to State and Territorial libraries, and to incorporated public libraries, atheneums, colleges, boards of trade, etc., designated as depositaries by senators and members of the House of Representatives. The libraries designated by Senators and members of the House of Representatives include most of the large libraries of the country.

Whether the passage of the joint resolution given above is in the interest of reform or not, aside from the gain to libraries, there is other legislation of Congress at its late session respecting the distribution of public documents which is unquestionably reformatory.

Such is the character of the regulations enacted in regard to the distribution of the reports of the Tenth Census, and of the volumes containing the official records of the war of the rebellion.

I quote at length the portions of the act to provide for the publication of the Tenth Census, and of the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government, which embody the improved provisions.

In the latter portion of the former act occur the following passages:

"And in order to avoid duplication in the distribution of these documents, and to secure complete sets to libraries and other public institutions," [be it enacted that] "the additional copies herein ordered, excepting those ordered for the Treasury Department and for the Fish Commission, be delivered to the document rooms of the Department of the Interior; and the Secretary of the Interior shall distribute those ordered for the use of Congress, as follows: In sets to each of such fifteen libraries and other public insti-

tutions or individuals as shall be named to him for this purpose by each Senator, and to each of such ten libraries and other public institutions or individuals as shall be named to him for this purpose by each Representative and Delegate, and in volumes to Senators and Representatives, or such other parties as shall be designated by Senators, Representatives, and Delegates until the quota of each shall be exhausted: *Provided*, That one copy of each volume shall, on its reception from the Public Printing Office, be transmitted to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress: *And provided further*, That duplicate copies shall not be sent to any library or individual on the request of any Senator or member of the House of Representatives until both Senator and member shall be notified that they have named the same library or individual: *And provided further*, That the party receiving the work upon the order of a member of Congress shall be informed by the Secretary of the Interior upon whose request it is supplied. And the Secretary of the Interior shall report to Congress at its next session the names and locations of the libraries and other public institutions designated to receive these reports under the provisions of this bill."

In the latter act (making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government), under the heading "Miscellaneous Objects," occur the following passages:

"The volumes of the official records of the war of the rebellion shall be distributed as follows: One thousand copies to the executive departments, as now provided by law. One thousand copies for distribution by the Secretary of War among officers of the army and contributors to the work. Eight thousand three hundred copies shall be sent by the Secretary of War to such libraries, organizations, and individuals as may be designated by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the Forty-seventh Congress. Each Senator shall designate not exceeding twenty-six, and each Representative and Delegate not exceeding twenty-one of such addresses, and the volumes shall be sent thereto from time to time as they are published, until the publication is completed. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall inform the Secretary of War in each case how many volumes of those heretofore published they have forwarded to such addresses. The remaining copies of the eleven thousand to be published, and all sets that may not be ordered to be distributed as provided herein, shall be sold by the Secretary of War for cost of publication, with ten per cent added thereto, and the proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the Treasury. If two or more sets of said volumes are ordered to the same address the Secretary of War shall inform the Senators, Representatives, or Delegates who have designated the same, who thereupon may designate other libraries, organizations, or individuals. The Secretary of War shall report to the first session of the Forty-eighth

Congress what volumes of the series heretofore published have not been furnished to such libraries, organizations, and individuals. He shall also inform distributors at whose instance the volumes are sent."

The following admirable provisions will be noted in the extracts just given:

1. Both the documents recording the results of taking the census and those containing the official records of the rebellion are to be distributed by one officer of the government, and the needless duplication of works sent to institutions and individuals, which has prevailed under the old system of having documents distributed from several centres, will be avoided, and a larger number of persons and institutions can be supplied with information desired by them.

2. Provision is made for having complete sets of the records of the rebellion sent to institutions and individuals who receive the volumes about to be distributed, and provision is also made, with reference, probably, to supplying such wants, for ascertaining which of the institutions and individuals which are now designated or about to be designated to receive sets have failed to receive the volumes issued before the passage of the act now under consideration.

3. Provision is made for the sale of copies of the "Official Record of the Rebellion," after publication. Hitherto public documents could only be secured from the government by notice given previously to publication by persons desirous of buying them.

4. Provision is made for making public the list of institutions and individuals to which the census reports have been sent.

I have information from Washington to the effect that the adoption of the improved methods of distributing the reports on the census and the "Official Records of the Rebellion" was due to the persistent efforts of Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Hoar has long been known as one who is earnestly desirous of bringing about the adoption of improved methods of distributing public documents, and he has zealously seconded all efforts of the committee which I represent.

The Senate Committee on Printing, through which the committee of the Library Association began to act, seems to have been inactive in so far as library interests are concerned.

It is understood that the chairman of the committee has been deterred from introducing measures for improving the methods of distributing documents by the fact that previous efforts of his in that direction have proved unavailing. It is to be hoped that his discouragement will only be transient.

Great praise is due to Rev. John G. Ames, Superintendent of Documents in the Interior Department, for his zeal in trying to bring about a reform in the methods of distributing public documents.

There is also reason for encouragement in the fact that both Houses of Congress have re-

peatedly expressed themselves as greatly dissatisfied with the present method of distributing documents.

Lists of Public Documents.

Valuable lists of public documents issued during a series of years and of current government publications have been recently printed.

H. R. Executive Document No. 172, 47th Congress, 1st Session, International Bureau of Exchanges, contains a list of all publications received at the Smithsonian Institution between the years 1867 and 1881 (inclusive).

Probably there is no place in Washington where a complete list of the publications of the United States Government could be made so well as at the Smithsonian Institution, since copies of all documents issued pass through the hands of its officers.

In compliance with Senate resolution of March 24, 1881, "That the heads of each of the executive departments be, and are hereby, directed to report to the Senate at the beginning of the next session of Congress, complete lists of any and all books, reports, documents, and pamphlets issued, printed, or published by their respective departments, and by each and every bureau and officer thereof, from March 4, 1789, to March 4, 1881," the Navy and War Departments, and the Departments of Justice and the Interior have furnished lists of their publications to the United States Senate, and these have been printed as Senate Executive Documents, numbered respectively 37, 47, 109, and 182, 47th Congress, 1st Session.

James Anglim & Co., 1424 F Street, Corcoran Building, Washington, have reprinted the lists of the Smithsonian Institution and of the Department of the Interior, as "Special Catalogues, Parts III. and I., Government Publications." Mr. Anglim writes me that he intends to issue the lists of the War and Navy Departments, as "Special Catalogue, Part II., Government Publications."

He also writes me that he shall be happy to send such of these reprints as are desired by them to librarians who apply to him for them.

The Government Printing Office has just published a "List of Congressional Documents from the Twentieth to the Forty-sixth Congresses, inclusive."

In "History of the Government Printing Office at Washington, D. C.," etc., by R. W. Kerr, published at Lancaster, Pa., Inquirer Printing and Publishing Co., in 1881, there is a list of the most valuable annual and other reports authorized by law or ordered by resolutions of Congress. This has been reprinted in the *Publishers' Weekly* (13 and 15 Park Row, New York), for August 27, 1881.

Congress has made an appropriation for beginning the preparation of a classified and analytical list of all government publications from 1790 to date. The preparation of this list has been placed in the hands of Hon. Ben. Perley Poore, Secretary of the Senate Committee on Printing.

Mr. Leypoldt has undertaken to print in the *Publishers' Weekly* a list of current publications of the government which are received at the Smithsonian Institution. In the number of that periodical for October 1, 1881, may be found a list of such documents as were received in July, 1881.

In the numbers for Oct. 22, and Dec. 17, 1881, and Feb. 18, 1882, have appeared lists of documents received at the Smithsonian Institution during the months of August, September, October, November, and December, 1881.

In the number for April 22, 1882, the *Weekly* gave a quarterly list of the documents received from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1882, and it is the intention of its conductor to issue quarterly lists hereafter, the next one to appear, it is hoped, in August.

Mr. Leypoldt published some time ago a small pamphlet containing a list of the documents received at the Smithsonian Institution from October 1, 1880, to April, 1881, and the Smithsonian Institution itself followed up this by issuing a pamphlet of its own containing the publications received from April, 1881, to October of the same year.

It thus appears that means are now at hand for finding out what documents have been issued by the United States Government of late years.

It is evident that the efforts of the American Library Association have, directly or indirectly, had much to do in helping along the reform which is progressing in the methods adopted in distributing public documents, and also in procuring printed lists of current and late publications of the United States Government.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION.

RHODE ISLAND has lately passed the following law:

CHAP. 242. SEC. 45. Every person who, wilfully and maliciously or wantonly and without cause, writes upon, *injures*, defaces, tears, or destroys any book, pamphlet, plate, picture, engraving or statue, or other property belonging to any law, town, city, or other free public library, or suffers any such injury to be inflicted while said property is in his custody, shall be *fined* not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars, the same to be for the use of the library.

CHAP. 242. SEC. 46. Every person who shall take or borrow from any law, town, city, or other free or public library any book, pamphlet, paper, or other property of said library, and who, upon *neglect to return* the same within the time required and specified in the by-laws, rules, or regulations of the library owning the property, has been notified by the librarian or other proper custodian of the property that the same is overdue, shall upon further neglect to return the same within two weeks from the date of such notice, be considered to have *unlawfully converted the property of the library to his own use*. A written or printed notice, given personally or sent by mail to the last known or registered

place of residence, shall be considered a sufficient notice.

Maryland also has passed a stringent law against library thieves, moved thereto by the Peabody Institute, which, when prosecuting a young man who had converted mental into bodily food (using a second-hand-book-store as the alembic), discovered that libraries were not protected by law.

ALPHABETICAL VERSUS LOGICAL CLASSIFICATION.

If Mr. Bliss will favor me by comparing my article in the *Library Journal* for May with the scheme of classification and fuller explanations in the numbers for July and August, he will see that he has misapprehended my scheme. My system does *not* place "lithography, lithology, and lithotomy" side by side, nor does it "distribute fishes, reptiles, etc., over nearly the whole alphabet." Mr. Bliss evidently assumes that my method is identical with that of the dictionary catalogue. If he will read my article through carefully he will see that this is not the case. My system is not merely alphabetical but alphabetico-classed, and seeks to preserve the golden mean between the stiff formalism and endless divisions and subdivisions of "logical" classification and the fragmentary and disconnected arrangement of the dictionary catalogue.

I still reiterate my opinion that there is no "natural" classification of *all* knowledge. Mr. Bliss' arrangement of Biology, Zoölogy, and Anthropology may and may not be generally accepted by naturalists, but that does not prove that the whole field of knowledge may be arranged in serial order. It is one thing to select some special domain and establish a sort of order among the subjects comprised in it, an entirely different and more difficult matter to apply the *same principle of arrangement* to all human knowledge so that each special subject shall have its place logically determined. The attempt has been made to accomplish this feat, and we have some three thousand systems to choose from, no two of which are alike. Doubtless each seemed perfectly natural to its maker and perfectly absurd to the next experimenter.

Assuming that Mr. Bliss' classification will be generally accepted, which is by no means certain, judging from past experiments in this direction, what will be gained in arranging books in this order in a library for general readers? No matter how "natural" the order may be, it will be necessary to be a biologist or zoölogist to understand it, and the non-professional reader must have recourse to an index to find his way among the maze of logical subtleties and subdivisions from "protoplasm" to "teleology." In my system each class is its own index.

Mr. Bliss is mistaken in supposing that I object to classification. I believe that all related subjects about which there is little or no dispute should unquestionably be kept

together. I believe that knowledge can be split up into a few well-defined groups, such as Natural History, Literature, Theology, etc., but I deny that these groups can be arranged in any satisfactory serial order, and if they could I fail to see the utility of arranging Theology before Philosophy, or *vice versa*. The order of the groups must be purely arbitrary, and this being so we may more easily fix them in the memory by making their arrangement alphabetical, and so secure an order that is understood by every one. The alphabetic classed system seizes upon the central thought of classification—groups of subjects—and arranges them in a way that affords a ready key to their order, and this is all that ought to be required of any scheme intended, not for specialists, but for readers of all classes.

J. SCHWARTZ.

THE MNEMONIC NUMBERING OF BOOKS.

In most of the plans for numbering books the mnemonic principle has been given a great deal of prominence, though it may not be said to divide the honors equally with the scientific classification. That a good logical division of a library has great mnemonic merits nobody will deny. But at the same time the mnemonic suggestiveness of such a system lacks the distinctness which it should be the office of a special mnemonic system to supply. There can of course be no mnemonic value in the more minute subdivisions of a scientific classification, because of the lack of a ready means of suggestion. The main idea of a mnemonic system ought to be as simple as possible and yet admit of any desired amount of elaboration. Any such system can only be based on a suggestion, more or less direct, between the subject or title of a book and the figures or letters used in the number.

A plan for this purpose which should use letters exclusively would be inadequate, because of its limited application and the liability to confusion. What is wanted is a method by which the greatest number possible of the symbols (figures or letters) of a book-number shall be suggested by the subject or title of a book. To make the book-number suggest the title would be of no use whatever to the librarian, as the practical value of any mnemonic system consists in giving a knowledge of the number through a knowledge of the book, not a knowledge of the book through the number. The system which most distinctly associates the number with the title of the book in this way—if it does so without an increase of symbols in the number—is of course the most valuable.

As an extension of former plans, I propose to apply the idea of the old index-system of Locke to the numbering of books. The division of the alphabet into ten parts, each part to be represented by a figure, is common to the plans of both Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Cutter. The idea of this is easily applied to the vowel-index system. Throwing out the consonants, we have left two figures for each of the five vowels: 1-2

for A, 3-4 for E, 5-6 for I, 7-8 for O, 9-0 for U. Dividing the alphabet again into two parts, say after the letter L, a more distinct value can be given to each figure; that is, 1 will signify AA-AL, 2 AM-AZ, 3 EA-EL, 4 EM-EZ, 5 IA-IL, 6 IM-IZ, 7 OA-OL, 8 OM-OZ, 9 UA-UL, 0 UM-UZ. Here we have the basis of the system, and the only part which calls for any exercise of memory. The following is an example applied to the names of authors:

Ackerman. (aea) 142.
 Shakespeare. (aceae) 14323.
 Akenside. (acie) 1453.
 Addison. (aio) 168.
 Darwin. (ai) 26.
 Emerson. (eeo) 448.
 Holmes, Mary J. (oeau) 7429.
 Holmes, Oliver W. (oeoie) 74764.
 Longfellow. (oeo) 833.
 Byron. (uo) 08.
 Burns. (u) 0.

Here is an instance of the application to geographical and sociological names.

California. (aioia) 15851.
 Austria. (auia) 2051.
 England. (ea) 42.
 New England. (cea) 442.
 Georgia. (eoa) 4851.
 Ireland. (iea) 632.
 Mississippi. (iiii) 6665.
 United States. (uieae) 06324.
 Labor. (ao) 18.
 Capital. (aia) 261.
 Civil Service. (iieie) 65453.
 Progress. (oe) 74.
 Politics. (oi) 765.
 Morality. (oaiu) 8169.
 Roman Law. (oaa) 822.
 Property. (oeu) 849.

It will be seen that I have given Y the value of U.

These examples are introduced solely as illustrations of the idea, and of course have no practical use beyond that. The trouble arising from synonymous names is inherent in all systems of this sort. The examples above may make this plan appear formidable at a first glance, but the difficulty rapidly disappears, and it is astonishing how soon one learns to read a word by vowels, and the vowels by their proper figures. In practice, carrying out the plan beyond four vowels would probably be useless, for the reason that in most cases few persons would agree as to what part of the title should be vowelized after so many vowels had been used. A limit of three would in many cases be still better. This would give 999 combinations, the greater part of which could be used. In this form the method would apply very well to any system analogous to the Dui-Amherst, in which it might indeed be applied to both the class-numbers and the numbers of the individual books in the classes. Still it can be used where no attempt is made at any minute scientific classification, or it can be made subordinate to any possible classification.

Probably the best way in which mnemonic

numbers could be arranged would be in what has been called the decimal order—that is, the order which the numbers would have if considered as decimal fractions. This arrangement I have followed in the examples given above, except with the cipher (0), which I have placed last. The words of which the vowels are precisely the same can not be distinguished, but I think these will be found very rare indeed. It may perhaps be considered an objection that the first letter of a name is ignored if it is not a vowel. This would be a serious fault if we were ever called upon to translate the number into the title of the book. That, however, is never the case, and would be a useless kind of mental gymnastics. As the translation is the other way, the objection does not hold.

I have written altogether concerning the use of numerals in numbering, but it is obvious that letters can be used in connection with the figures, even with their ordinary value, which is highly mnemonic. It is extremely doubtful if any system of mnemonic numbering could be devised which would be used by the general public. The most to be expected is a plan which shall give all possible help to the employees of a library. The application of this method to Prose Fiction would be of vast assistance in a public circulating library. The names of the authors might refer to the mnemonic numbers, and an accurate knowledge of the numbers of a large collection of books could be got with little difficulty.

JOHN FITZPATRICK,
 Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn.

UNITED KINGDOM ASSOCIATION.

THE CAMBRIDGE MEETING OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The 5th annual meeting of the association was held in the Hall of King's College, under the presidency of Mr. H. Bradshaw, Librarian of the University. About 100 representatives of libraries from all parts of the country were present, together with many distinguished Cambridge residents. The proceedings commenced on Tuesday, Sept. 5th, with an address by the president, who gave the members a hearty welcome to Cambridge, where, he said, besides the collections belonging to such private institutions as the Union Society, they would find 29 libraries which would deserve more or less attention. On the conclusion of Mr. Bradshaw's address the report of the Council and treasurer's statement were taken up. Prof. Mayor then read his paper on Cambridge libraries in 1710, founded upon an interesting visit by Uffenbach, who describes in his *Merkwürdige Reisen* (Ulm, 1753-4, 3 v. 8^o) the chief libraries of Lower Saxony, Holland, and England. Mr. R. Garnett gave an account of the printing of the British Museum catalogue; and Mr. E. Magnússon related the history of the spread of books in early times, with special reference to Iceland. In the afternoon the members visited Trinity College, where an account of the library by the Rev. R. Sinker (who

was unable to be present) was read by Mr. White. Other college libraries were also visited.

On the 6th, the proceedings commenced with a paper by Mr. C. Walford on early book fairs, followed by Mr. R. R. Bowker (New York), who told the meeting what will be the work of the librarian of the nineteenth century for the librarian of the twentieth century. Mr. P. Cowell took up the question of electric lighting in public libraries, and described what had been already done at Liverpool. Mr. J. Yates (Leeds) next dealt with the question of publications printed at the expense of the nation, and a resolution requesting the Council to promote measures to ensure their proper distribution to libraries established under the Public Libraries Acts was carried. More libraries were subsequently inspected, and in the evening a *soirée* was given by the Committee of the Free Library at the Guildhall.

On the 7th, the first business was a report on the training of library assistants, recommending a scheme for their examination, which was unanimously adopted. In connection with the subject came Mr. Tedder's paper on librarianship as a profession. The time has arrived when librarians may speak of their occupation as a profession, and since the need of the proper organization of libraries and the more systematic study of library science is now fully recognized, it is to be expected that librarians should be duly trained and examined as are the members of all other liberal professions. Upon Mr. H. Stevens raising the question, Who spoils our new English books? the printers were warmly defended by Mr. Wyman and Mr. Blades (London), and the bookbinders by Mr. Edmond (Aberdeen). The programme was so extensive that some interesting papers on binding had to be passed over. Mr. E. C. Thomas then criticised some recent schemes of classification, including those of Messrs. Dewey, Perkins, and L. P. Smith, and it was resolved that the Council should attempt the formidable undertaking of drawing up a classification adapted for books in a library. In the evening the members dined together at the Lion Hotel, after having paid visits to another round of libraries.

At the final sitting on the 8th, the first paper taken was one by Mr. W. H. K. Wright (Plymouth), who urged upon librarians the importance of producing bibliographies of their own districts. Some remarks by Mr. Bradshaw upon libraries as local book-museums had to be passed over, and the question of fixing upon a scale of size for books, which had been considered in a special report, was discussed, but no decision came to. The meeting, as last year, declined to enter into the subject of opening libraries, museums, etc., on Sundays, but passed a resolution in favor of amending and consolidating the law relating to public libraries. It was decided to meet at Liverpool in 1883, under the presidency of Sir J. Picton, and after a lengthy list of votes of thanks, this extremely pleasant and highly successful meeting came to an end. —H. R. Tedder in *Notes and Queries*, Sept. 17.

Library Economy and History.

V ANNUARIO delle biblioteche popolari d'Italia, dal 1879 in poi; di Ant. Bruni, con cronica estera. Roma, E. Berni, 1882. sm. 8°.

LA BIBLIOTECA Leopardiana in Recanati; ricordo della sua istituzione. Recanati, tip. R. Simboli, 1882. 31 p. 8°.

Established in the house of Leopardi at Recanati, his birthplace, to include the original mss of his writings, a complete collection of his works in all forms, and books relating to him.

LE BIBLIOTECHE e le archivi. (In *Rassegna settimanale*, 4 dec. 1881.) 2 col.

Maintains that commissions of inquiry do little good, not having power to punish the criminals, if they find them, and not having credit enough with the public to vindicate the reputation of the unjustly suspected. And what will be the value of a report of 10 or even of 20 men prepared in six months or even in a year on the state of 210 libraries, most of which have no records, few have an inventory (shelf-list), and still fewer a catalog ("and what catalogs!")? The writer proposes two remedies.

CUTTER, C. A. The coming public library in New York. (In *Nation*, May 18.) 2 col.

HIBBERT, James. Notes on free public libraries and museums. Privately printed. Preston, 1881. 13+110+ folded plan.

Notes collected in the preparation of a report upon the Harris free public library and museum project, and originally published in the *Preston Guardian*. The report recommends the erection of a building costing £50,000, upon land costing £25,000, the purchase of £5000 worth of books, and £5,000 worth of examples of the fine and industrial arts and objects of scientific pursuits for the Harris Reference Library, the funding of £10,000, for the purchase of additions to the reference library and museum, and an engagement by the corporation to provide books, periodicals, and newspapers for the lending library and the news-room. The notes give a full sketch of the history of free libraries, interesting but somewhat antiquated in parts; at least we notice one library in regard to which the information is a quarter of a century old.

HODGSON, J. E. The two worlds; addressed to the students of the Royal Academy. London, A. Seale [1882]. 16 p. 8°.

The new librarian points out to the students the usefulness of the library of the Academy.

LIBRARIES in Boston. 6. (In *Boston d. Globe*, Sept. 10.) 1¼ col.

LIBRARY ASS. OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Monthly notes, London, Trübner & Co., June and August, 1882. p. 81-144, O.

The June number contains Library statistics of Europe, by E. C. Thomas, in which Bratasevic's paper in the *Statistische Monatsschrift*, representing Austria as at the head of European countries in this respect, is shown to be incorrect; Opening of the Birmingham library, reporting among other noteworthy things Mr. Bright's speech, Mr. J. Chamberlain's remark that he was "a great believer in miscellaneous reading," which the compilers of courses of reading will regard as rank heresy, and his other remark that twenty years ago, art and literature would have been considered matters above the comprehension of town councillors and aldermen; there had grown up, however, an extended conception of the capacities of local government, of which one result had been the attraction to municipal life of men of higher character and greater intellectual power;" The Thomlinson library, continued, by W. J. Haggerston, a library of which the present trustee has said that it is 'as little used as a library could be, the old books in many cases covered with dust, with dilapidated clothing, waiting till some old bookworm comes to fish out something worth knowing, but still it is a grand old library, and a free library.'

The July number contains "A German librarian on cataloguing rules," which we give in full in another place, and a list of select books on political economy, by the late Prof. Stanley Jevons.

The August number contains various reports in preparation for the annual meeting. From the Council's long report we extract the following: "The opportunities of intercourse afforded by the Association, particularly by its annual meetings, have done much to develop, and may almost claim to have created, a real *esprit de corps* among the librarians of the United Kingdom. The monthly meetings of the Association have been regularly kept up, and on the whole have perhaps been as successful as could be expected, when it is remembered that, from considerations of time and space, we can rarely be favored at these meetings with the company of our country members, and that the number of working London members is smaller than it should be. It is, however, to our annual meetings that we must look for the most vigorous and active expression of the vital energies of the Association, and the Council feel that they are thoroughly justified in congratulating the Association on the invariable and even increasing success of their annual gatherings. The idea expressed by many members some time ago that biennial or even triennial meetings would prove sufficient, may be taken, for the present, at all events, to have been effectually dispelled."

"The arrangements with Messrs. Trübner for the publication of *Monthly notes*, will end with the close of the present year, and cannot be

continued. Under all the circumstances the Council, after full consideration, have arrived at the conclusion that it is desirable to incorporate the present publications—viz., the annual volume of *Transactions* and the *Monthly Notes*, into a single monthly journal, and they recommend this course for the adoption of the present meeting."

The number of members is now 368, of whom 30 are honorary members and 206 librarians or members of library committees. The report on size notation we hope to print in our next number, at least in part. The editor in his report makes acknowledgments to the gentlemen who have assisted him.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOC. Report of the Library Committee. (Pages 294-313 of the *Transactions* for 1881, Boston, 1882, O.)

MAZONI, Angelo. Guide de la Bibliothèque du Vatican et de l'appartement Borgia. Roma, 1881. 74 p. 8°. 1 fr.

PROVINCIAL Library of Nova Scotia. (Quoted in the *Halifax Evg. Mail*, Aug. 1, from the *St. John Sun*.)

"While in Halifax recently we gave the Provincial Library a call for the purpose of noticing the progress made in the work of building up a great library of books, pamphlets, and papers relating to the old Province of Acadia and the Maritime Provinces of Canada. A notice on the door informed us that it was 'closed by order of the commissioners,' and on inquiry we found that during the time of the general election, when the newspapers were wanted most, and after the election, when law-books were likely to be of service, the public had been carefully excluded from the premises. On getting inside, we found that Mr. Bulmer had resigned the librarianship in March last, owing to the hasty and inconsiderate action of the commissioners in appointing a cataloguer during his absence, and without reference to the true interests of the library. We ascertained that the cataloguer would have done well enough to fill a place in the Civil Service at Ottawa, or perform the difficult work of a locker in the Customs, but who knew no more about the life-work of Panizzi, Cutter, and Jones than about the cuneiform inscriptions on the pyramids. The catalogue in course of preparation is a marvel, and the commissioners have done well to close the library to the public, and if they are wise they will keep it closed. Like the famous catalogue which it follows, it will be light reading for hot weather and a worthy twin of its predecessor, which cost a graduate of Oxford a few minutes' thought and the Province many hundred dollars of money. While in Halifax, we learned that the late librarian, Mr. Bulmer, contemplated a working catalogue for the library, which would have been the complete bibliography of the Maritime Provinces and would have included newspapers as well. Such a

work, if published, would have been of the greatest value to the historian, antiquarian, and student. For the second time in the history of Nova Scotia the very men appointed by the government to look after the library and assist in the work of building it up, have taken the speediest way to pull it down. A few years ago the celebrated antiquarian lawyer, T. B. Akin, Esq., expressed to the government a wish that they would assist him in the work of putting together a great corpus of literature relating to the maritime Provinces. Accordingly commissioners were appointed, and for a time the work bade fair to go on; but owing to the insolence of one of the commissioners, the newly appointed librarian soon resigned his charge. The work was not again commenced for nearly a quarter of a century—the second time by a young lawyer born in the county of Cumberland, J. T. Bulmer, Esq., who possessed, in an eminent degree, all the qualities of a great librarian. The growth and progress of the collection under him was a matter of pride and delight to all who took an interest in work of this kind. He wrote, travelled, and rummaged, and the result was a superb collection of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts relating to these Provinces; and Halifax bade fair to become more celebrated for its library and records than anything else in it. But while Mr. Bulmer was at Ottawa last winter, fighting the battle of all the libraries in Canada by agitating a reduction in the tariff on books, the commissioners appointed a cataloguer. This was done without consulting or referring to the librarian in any way, and the commissioners, when accused of making an appointment which outraged the common-sense of all having to do with libraries, replied that the cataloguer was getting only \$1.50 per day. Under these circumstances, the resignation of Mr. Bulmer was a matter of course, as no man with a particle of sense or spirit would toil at a library and then assist a day laborer to make a catalogue to it. It is of importance to have books in a library, but it is of far more importance to have a librarian, and if either could be dispensed with it would be the former, and the people of Nova Scotia will, we fear, in time learn that the reputation and usefulness of a library depends far more on the librarian than on the contents of the library. For all practical purposes the Nova Scotia collection has ceased to exist, and in another quarter of a century a man may rise up to again be baffled by library commissioners."

SCHOTT, Prof. u. Bibliothekar T: Die Nationalbibliothek in Paris. (In *Neuer Anzeiger*, Aug. and Sept. 1882.) 12½ p.

"For the history of the whole of the Middle Ages no library in Europe, except the Vatican, can compare with it. The British Museum is making zealous and successful efforts in the same direction, but the French National Library will long be superior, especially in manuscripts. Book-fancy is very widely diffused

among the French; the number of journals and societies devoted to bibliography is larger than is generally known."

TEDDER, H. R., and THOMAS, E. C. Libraries. (Pages 509-551 of v. 14 of *Encyclopædia Britannica*, London, 1882, Q.)

Very valuable, as was to be expected from the authors; brought down to the latest time. At the end a list is given of the chief libraries of the world (over 30,000 v.) with brief details. There are 147 that have 100,000 volumes or more, 12 of them in America. The part relating to library management is filled with important matter and yet one of the authors writes that it was cut down one half by the editor. It is to be hoped that the excised portions are not lost. This author also writes that in its preparation "*The Library Journal* was of immense use."

Abstracts of and extracts from Reports.

Boston P. L. 30th an. rep. The total no. of v. has reached 404,221; the circulation was 1,040,553, a decrease of 24,528. H. H. Furness contributes an interesting report on the Shakespearian collection. Of the quartos he says: "A complete set is contained in no library in the world and never will be. In America the Boston Library, with its 22 copies, stands first. There are but two other public libraries in this country which own any at all, the Lenox with 16, and the University of Virginia with 7. In a pecuniary point of view these 22 are worth more than a quarter of all the rest of the collection. . . . There are only three public libraries in England, which, in their Shakespearian departments, are superior to that in Boston—the British Museum, the Bodleian, and Trinity College, Cambridge. In the U. S. the Boston Public Library is easily the first." The Examining Committee are laudatory, concluding "with a profound conviction that the Public Library, both in its internal administration and in its general aim, is fulfilling the purposes for which it was founded." Two of the members present a minority report, "emphasizing" as the majority say, "a supposed evil in the circulation of fiction and of juvenile books, and urging the removal of books which 'tend to encourage a spirit of irreverence concerning religion and virtue.'" The majority add a postscript in which they say that they "do not find any such condition of affairs as is intimated in the minority report." The Librarian's and the departmental reports are as usual full of interesting details.

Bridgeport (Conn.) P. L. 71st annual report. "Immediately after the appointment of the Board of Directors, the Directors of the Bridgeport Library Association tendered the books of that institution to the Public Library, on condition that it should assume liabilities amounting to upward of \$700," which proposal was accepted. The total number of volumes is 12,370,

the circulation, January 16 to June 3, was 36,547, of which 23,350 were novels. The smallest daily circulation was 133, May 31 (Jumbo day). The largest donor is Barnum (693 v., 17 pm.). The Common Council, acting under the Connecticut law, which we hope soon to print, voted a half-mill tax, and passed the following ordinance:

"SECTION 1. Any person who shall willfully and maliciously or wantonly and without cause, or in any manner, cut, write upon, deface, tear, or destroy any book, pamphlet, newspaper, plate, picture, engraving or statue belonging to the Bridgeport Public Library and Reading Room, or shall cause any injury to the building, furniture, fixtures or other property thereof, shall forfeit and pay for each offence a sum not exceeding \$200 to said city for the use of said library.

"SEC. 2. Any person who shall hinder or obstruct the Librarian in the discharge of his duties, or shall be guilty of disorderly or unbecoming conduct in the Library or Reading Room, or shall violate any of the rules and regulations established by the Board of Directors, shall be liable to summary expulsion, to loss of membership in the institution, and upon complaint of the President or a Director of said Library, shall forfeit and pay for each offence a sum not exceeding \$10 to said city for the use of said library.

"SEC. 3. Any person who shall fail to return any book, pamphlet, or paper belonging to said library and reading-room, according to the requirements of the rules and regulations thereof, shall forfeit and pay for each offence a sum not exceeding \$10 to said city for the use of said library.

"SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Chief of Police to see that the provisions of this ordinance are complied with; and upon application of the President or Librarian of said Library, he shall from time to time detail one or more members of the police force to verify the residences and inquire into the references given by borrowers from said library, to collect any fines or penalties imposed, and to assist in the recovery of lost or stolen books and other property thereof. He shall also, whenever requested by the Librarian, detail one or more members of the force for duty at the library rooms."

Note that the fines are *for the use of the library*, and are not "covered into" the city treasury.

Among the rules are: "Any non-resident may have the privileges and use of the Library and Reading-Room subject to these regulations and to a tax of \$1.25 for six months or less, and \$2 for one year, payable in advance.

"All conversation and conduct inconsistent with quiet and order, in effect, deprive those who frequent a public library or reading-room of many benefits. After registration, the owner of the card of this Library is pledged to abstain from all avoidable noise and unbecoming conduct. It is not considered proper to wear a hat, to chew tobacco, to smoke, nor, most of all, to spit on the floors of these rooms."

British Museum. Added to the department of printed books 30,182 v., of which 2526 were presented, 9347 acquired by English and 810 by international copyright. Besides these 10,242 separate articles, including broadsides, single pieces, etc., have been received, 59,730 title-slips have been written for the various catalogues, and 66,448 titles printed. The titles prepared for the catalogue of English books, before 1640, have been finally reviewed, and are now being prepared for the press. The number of readers was 134,273, who consulted about six volumes per diem each, exclusive of those in the reference library. In the department of mss. 690 have been acquired, and 31,197 mss. consulted during the year. The number of special visitors was 2071.

Chicago P. L. "It is a fact worthy of notice that during the recent severe scourge from contagious diseases, which taxed to the utmost the resources of the health department of the city, no case of transmission of the disease was traced to a library book; and no suspicion was raised that it had occurred.

"The circulation has doubtless been affected by the withdrawal of the lighter works of fiction—or rather by not replacing duplicate copies which have been worn out. Where formerly there were ten copies of these books on the shelves, the number has been reduced to one or two copies. An experiment is in progress to ascertain whether readers, if they cannot get the lighter works, will not read books of a higher grade and of more solid merit. By lighter books is not meant those of questionable morality—for such books have always been excluded from the library—but books which, as literary productions, are rudimentary, feeble, and somewhat sensational. There is a chronic divergence of opinion among educated men and those who have had the largest library experience, as to whether such books ought to be in a public library at all. Another question quite as difficult of solution is: 'What shall be the standard of literary merit which entitles a book to have a place in a public library that is supported and patronized by a whole community in which there is every grade of capacity for appreciating literary merit?' Our experience still leaves these questions unsettled. The statistics of the year show that the circulation of English prose fiction has fallen off somewhat, but not so much as might have been expected; that the circulation during eight months of the year steadily increased; and that the readers are more numerous than ever before. It is probable that, if we carried much farther the reduction of prose fiction, the results would be apparent in the statistics of circulation, and might raise a complaint from the reading public. The public has its own codes of literary criticism; and while we may improve and educate the popular taste, we cannot wholly control it. As a rule, people read books better than themselves, and hence are benefited by reading. Those persons are in the most hopeless con-

dition, as to improvement, who do not read books at all.

"The reading-room is far from being the agreeable place of resort which it should be. In winter, especially, the foulness arising from the large number of unwashed and unkempt persons who frequent it, is sickening, even after every known principle of ventilation has been applied. Persons of unusually forbidding aspect are excluded every day, and the evil of a vitiated atmosphere continues. It is difficult to set up a standard as to how untidy a person may be before he is excluded from a public reading-room; and, having set up this standard, it is more difficult for the custodian to apply it impartially to individuals. The evil, however, ought to be abated, and perhaps the only way it can be done is to employ a sanitary expert for the purpose. In several libraries in the Eastern cities the difficulty has been solved by introducing such elegance and refinement of taste in the furniture and appointments of their reading-rooms that unclean persons will not frequent them.

"There was a strong interest manifested by the principals that some plan should be adopted by which the pupils of the public schools should be guided in their reading; should be brought into closer contact with the Public Library; should have some intelligent knowledge of its books of reference, its catalogue, and of the methods of investigating a subject for themselves. A committee of principals was appointed to devise a plan of procedure, and they now have it under consideration. This committee is preparing a list of books which they can recommend to their pupils; and it is proposed that the subordinate teachers shall take an active interest in the reading of the children."

City L. Assoc. of Springfield, Mass. "The expenditures will exceed those of former years, the result of increasing age; each year more dilapidated books must be rebound, and more condemned books be replaced. Those who take books from the Library are charged \$1. Library cards, furnishing reading for a whole year, would be suitable and acceptable Christmas gifts."

Hartford (Conn.) L. Assoc. has received a bequest of \$5000, and is out of debt. "The recent move for establishing a free library, we trust, will soon be successful."

San Francisco Free P. L. (F. B. Perkins, Libn.) The shelf-marks are painted on the back of the books. "Besides its use as a striking and indelible identification of the books as property, experience shows its clear, large numbers to be a great help toward quick and accurate delivery and replacement of books.

"It has been considered that, on one hand, public money should be very cautiously employed for mere amusement, particularly when that amusement (as is the case with sensational novels) is to indulge the sillier portion of the community, and when the books thus desired

are (as is, in fact, the case) peculiarly flimsy in material and manufacture, while they are used with exceptional roughness, so that they disappear from the shelves, and have to be replaced in a very short time. On the other hand, it is expedient to make the library popular, within proper limits, with both young and old. The line actually taken has probably been as successful as any other could have been. Novel-readers have sometimes complained of the small supply of novels, but to satiate them would require more than all the money available for books; and readers of solid works have occasionally intimated that too many novels were bought, but not very often; and in the selection of additions to the stock of fiction, it has been attempted, as far as practicable, to gradually rise toward a higher level of excellence in the new purchases.

"One rule has been followed whenever found applicable, about which no hesitation nor difficulty has been felt. No vicious novel has knowingly been allowed to circulate. This rule, indeed, has been applied outside of the domain of fiction. No doubt adults have a right to choose their own reading, but in a library like this, open freely to youth of both sexes, it is safest not to furnish for adults books that young girls and boys ought not to read. Adults who want vicious books should buy them themselves.

"This considerable and increasing collection of books is now constantly exposed to an extra-hazardous fire risk, and its actual destruction by fire is, in all human probability, only a question of time. On an average, as the history of such buildings shows, a theatre is burned within about seven years from its first opening; and whenever the California Theatre shall burn, this Library will necessarily be burned also."

Bibliography.

BAD boys' literature. (In *American*, Aug. 12.) 1½ col.

Estimates the number of weekly readers of bad boy journals at 1,500,000, and after describing the character of the stories, asks "what the yield must be from this sort of tare-sowing, so extensively carried on?"

BENGESCO, Georges. Voltaire: bibliographie de ses œuvres. Tome 1. Paris, E. Rouveyre et G. Bland, 1882. 19 + 494 p. 8°. Pap. velin (500 cop.) 25 fr.; pap. de Hollande (50 cop.) 50 fr.

"Jamais nous n'aurions cru, avant d'avoir feuilleté ce livre, qu'un ouvrage de bibliographie pût être amusant. Ce qui fait qu'un profane même trouvera plaisir à parcourir ces pages, ce sont tous les renseignements qui y sont semés, dans les notices, sur les ruses et les mille tours de Voltaire, ainsi que sur le commerce de l'imprimerie et de la librairie au 18e siècle; il y a là bien des petits faits curieux et peu connus,

teurs puisés aux meilleures sources."—*Rev. des Deux Mondes, bulletin*, 1 août.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE de l'Orient latin. 1: 1878, 79, 80. Paris, Leroux, 1881. 75 p. 1. 8°.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE relative à la question du régime des boissons. (In *Journal officiel*, 11 mai, doc., Chambre, p. 1149.) 17 col.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE libérale du clergé français. (In *Journal officiel*, 25 mars 1882, doc., Chambre, p. 745) 3½ col.

BILLINGS, J. S. La bibliographie médicale. (Pages 586-596 of *Revue scientifique*, 13 mai, 1882.)

An address at the International Medical Congress at London.

BOITTE, A. Bibliographie des ouvrages français contrefaits en Belgique dans les formats in-32 et connus sous le nom de collection Laurent, avec les diverses suites. Brux., Boitte, 1882. 75 p. 32°. 2 fr.

BORNMÜLLER, Fr. Biog. Schriftsteller-Lexikon d. Gegenwart. Lpz., Bibliog. Institut, 1882. 6 + 800 p. 8°.

BRANDT, L. Das Reichsgesetz gegen die gemeinfährlichen Bestrebungen der Sozialdemokratie vom 21. Okt. 1878, nebst e. alphab. Verzeichniss der verbotenen Druckschriften. Berlin, Heymann, 1882. 2 l. + 144 p. 8°. 4 m. The latest index expurgatorius.

CAPPILLETTI, Licurgo. Bibliografia leopardiana. 2a ed. ampliata. Parma, Ferrari e Pellegrini, 1882. 8 + 128 p. (310 copies.) 2.50 l.

DEBY, Julien, and KITTON, F. A bibliography of the microscope and microscopic studies (Part 3), being a catalogue of books and papers on diatomaceæ in the library of J. Deby. Lond., J. Wheldon, 1882. 8°. 10s. 6d.

DESMAZIÈRES, E. Bibliographie tournaisienne; recherches sur la vie et les travaux des imprimeurs et des libraires de Tournai. Tournai, 1882. 768 p. 8°.

HEINEMANN, W. Bibliog. list of English translations and annotated editions of Goethe's Faust. (In the *Bibliographer*, Aug., p. 79-84, and to be continued.)

HOFMEISTER, F. Handbuch d. musikal. Literatur. 7. u. 8. Bd. oder 5. u. 6. Ergänzungsbd., 1868-79. Lpz., Hofmeister, 1876-81. 8 + 575; 8 + 141 + 685 p. 4°. 88 m.

HOOD, T. Sham book doors. (In *Bibliographer*, 2: 44-46; see also 1: 161 and 2: 53, 88.)

JEVONS, W. Stanley. List of selected books on political economy. (Pages 105-111 of *Monthly notes*, July.)

The first of a series of lists which, taken together, will do what the A. L. A. catalog was to have done. The notes are exactly what is wanted in such a list.

PAWLOWSKI, P. Catalogue illustré des livres, etc., faisant partie de la bibliothèque de M. Ambroise Firmin-Didot: Théologie, Jurisprudence, Sciences, Arts, Beaux-Arts. Vente 12-17 juin, 1882. Paris: librairie Firmin-Didot et Cie., 1882. L. 7 + 232 p. 25 pl. some colored. 8°. 500 cop. 50 fr.

Sold "au profit des pauvres." This volume is a continuation of the catalogues of engravings, etc., sold 1879, and of the three previous portions of the library sold 1879, 1880 and 1881.

PÖKEL, W. Philologisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon. Lpz., Krüger, 1882. 8 + 328 p. 8°. 12 m.

QUARITCH, B. Catalogue of periodical literature, journals, and transactions of learned societies, issues from government and private presses, collections; added a botanical library, a scientific library, etc. London, Quaritch, 1882. 4 + 445-807 p. 8°.

Mr. Quaritch has been too busy at the Sunderland, Beckford, and Hamilton sales, or he would never have put Watt's Bibliotheca under "Works on natural history."

SAGGIO di una bibliografia dell' Accademia degli Oscuri. (In v. 13, pt. 1 of *MEMORIE* e doc. per servire alla storia di Lucca.)

SALVO COZZO, Gius. Giunte e correzioni alla Bibliografia siciliana di G. M. Mira. Palermo, tip. Verzi. 1880. 8°. 6 fr.

SWEET, Herbert G. Complete catalogue of modern law-books; the index of subjects by J. Nicholson. London, H. Sweet, 1882. 7 + 472.

"Only great pains and great incompetence could have produced so elaborate and so poor a piece of work. Its compiler has still to learn the very rudiments of classification."—*Monthly notes*.

VERZEICHNISS der verbotenen Druckschriften auf Grund des Gesetzes vom 21. Okt. 1878. Als Mscr. für Behörden gedruckt. Hagen, Risel & Co., 1881. 32 p. 4°. 8 m.

WOLF's naturwiss.-mathemat. Vademecum. Lpz., Kössl. Buchhdlg., 1882. 1 l. + 298 p. 8°. 4625 + 1027 nos.

Catalogs and cataloging.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE, *Paris*. Bulletin mensuel des récentes publications françaises, avec l'indication des cartes géog. et des livres anciens nouvellement entrés. Janvier-Mars, 1882. Paris, libr. Champion, 1882. 80 p. 8". 8 fr. yearly.

DELISLE, Léopold. Notice sur les anciens catalogues des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque du Roi. Nogent-le-Rotrou, imp. Daupley-Gouverneur, 1882. 39 p. 8".

Fr. the Bibl. de l'École des Chartes, v. 43, 1882.

LIBRARY CO. OF PHILADELPHIA. Bulletin, July. [Phil., 1882.] 76 p. O.

Pages 65-76 contain "Bicentennial reading, by F. D. Stone, Librarian of the Historical Society."

The LIBRARY of Cornell Univ., v. 1, no. 2. Ithaca, July, 1882. p. 45-76, l. O.

Contains Apparatus for the study of Egyptian hieroglyphics, Additions, Works on mathematics.

MAES, C. Saggio d'indice per materie. Roma, Forzani, 1882. 125 p. 4".

Suggests an alphabetical subject-catalogue for the Bib. Alessandrina, Rome.

SAN FRANCISCO FREE P. L. Catalogue, no. 3, June, 1882, short titles. San F., n.d. 6 + 341 p. O.

Dictionary, containing 8 lists: 1, Books in English added since Nov., 1880; 2, Novels in English; 3, Juvenile books; 4, Deutsche Bücher, mit Separatliste von Novellen u. Romane; 5, Livres en français, les romans à part; 6, Libros españoles; 7, Svenska böcker; 8, Books in Latin and other languages. Lists 2-8 include all the books in the library in their several departments.

STIRLING'S AND GLASGOW P. L. Suppl. catalogue, 1871-81. Glasg., 1882. 50 p. O.

Dictionary. Inclosed is a convenient reading list of 30 periodicals, printed on a cloth backed card folded 12x9 cm. Opposite each title are 12 spaces, about 3 mm. wide, on which the reader can mark the nos. as he reads them.

U. S. WAR DEPT. Alphabetical catalogue: authors and subjects. Wash., 1882. 8 + 325 + (appendix) 4 p. l. O.

The compiler says that "after an experience of over three years in the library, he has found that nine out of every ten questions asked in reference to or concerning the contents of the library were put in the following manner: 'What have you on [sic] Fiction?' 'What have you on Biography?', 'What is there in the library on Military Science?', etc." Therefore, though "his own predilection was in form of a strictly dictionary or alphabetical

index catalogue, he has added to his author list a classed catalogue (22 classes exclusive of the "Law library"). Some of the groups are subdivided, and an alphabetical index of groups and subheads (108 in all) is prefixed to the volume.

WINCHESTER (*Mass.*) TOWN L. 1st suppl. n.p., [Aug. 1882]. p. 49-58. l. O.

Prepared by C. A. Cutter. Includes a subject index to the original catalogue as well as to the supplement. Cost \$50.88 to print and bind 750 copies.

Indexes.

Tables générale, alphabétique, analytique, et par noms d'auteurs de la BIBLIOTHEQUE des prédicateurs, 1870-81. Paris, Martin et Audier, 1882. 55 p. 8". 3 fr. 50.

GRISWOLD, W. M. General-Autor- und Sachregister zu Zeitschriften meist historischen Inhalts, und zwar Die historische Zeitschrift, Unsere Zeit, Das historische Taschenbuch. Bangor, Q. P. Index, Lpz., K. F. Köhler, 1882. 34 p. O.

KENNEDY, W. S. An Emerson concordance; partial index to familiar passages in his poems. (In *Literary world*, July 15.) 8½ col.

RYE, Walter. Index to Norfolk topography. London, Index Soc., 1881. 30 + 416 p. sm. Q.

DUI'S DOINGS.

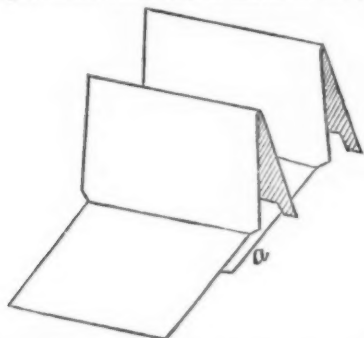
THE catalogers from the Library Bureau have just finished the Pawtucket Pub. Lib. catalog, including proof-reading, and it will shortly come from the binders.

Wellesley College. After investigation of the various methods, the Dui system has been adopted, and reclassification and recataloging is going forward under direction of the Library Bureau. Mr. Dui is giving the work his personal supervision, spending the day in the Boston office and the evening and holidays at the College. At the same time he is subdividing all the larger of his 1000 classes, and adding a fourth, in some cases a fifth figure, so that users of the system who wish the closest classing may have it. Those not caring for the minute divisions may use anywhere from 10 to the 4 or 5000 of the full scheme without the slightest confusion. Mr. Dui specially invites criticisms or suggestions while at work on the new edition of his book. For book numbers he has adopted as best the Cutter system of initials of authors' names, followed by numbers representing the rest of the name.

Woonsocket (R. I.). The Harris Institute has been considering a new classification and catalog for over a year. The investigating committee have just reported in favor of the Dui system throughout, and the trustees have engaged three catalogers from the Library Bureau to do the work.

Notes and Queries.

THE blocks for holding cards at proper angle which I showed at Cincinnati were made of galvanized iron, bent as shown in the cut.



The cards rest on the projecting tongue, and keep the block from tipping. The angle *a* is raised about one eighth of an inch to allow the tongue of the next block to pass under when but a few cards are in that section. The block is about two thirds the height of the card used. The tongue is two and one half inches long. Cut out two from card-board and try them.

A. P. MASSEY.

CLEVELAND, O.

MR. POOLE, having discovered that many periodicals are misnumbered by their publishers, has drawn up a table showing what the volume numbers should be, and in his Index refers by this. He therefore suggests (*Library Journal*, 7: 193) that "librarians and others number their sets to correspond with the numbering in the Index. . . . This can readily be done by attaching to each volume an adhesive tag with the proper numbering upon it." No doubt the suggestion will be generally followed. But I have come to the conclusion that it is cheaper to let a library attendant put on such letterings in gold with binders' tools. The old numbers must be retained, because people have referred to them, and no doubt will continue to do so. To distinguish the new numbering I propose to prefix the letter P or perhaps the full word Poole, thus:

N. S. 6	N. S. 7	N. S. 8
Poole 145	Poole 146	Poole 147
Si quid rectius istis, etc.		C: A. C.

GIVEN a city of 50 to 75 thousand inhabitants, in which is a subscription library open to all on payment of \$3, with an endowment yielding an income of 15 to 18 hundred dollars which must be expended for books and papers, and a membership sufficient to barely pay other expenses.

In this city is started a free library amply endowed to maintain it, entirely independent of and apart from the first library. What will be

the probable effect on the subscription library? Will it gradually lose its constituency, and finally become consolidated with the free library? Or can it maintain a separate existence?

Circumstances of course alter cases, and cities differ as individuals do; but there may be some cities where the libraries have had such an experience as would throw some light on the subject. B.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

The afterglow, songs and sonnets for my friends, new ed., London, 1869, 12°, was by Rev. G. S. Cantley, d. 1880.—*Notes and q.*

Contes tourangeaux is "par M. P. Poitevin, ancien secrétaire de Casimir Delavigne."—*Intermédiaire*.

Democracy, N. Y., 1880.—"It has lately been suggested that the author of 'An earnest trifter' is also the author of 'Democracy.'" The suggestion was incorrect. The author is now well known in Washington to be Clarence King.

Leone (Round robin series).—Mr. Luigi Monti, who will not be forgotten by the readers of "The wayside inn," is reported to be the author.

Life, travels, and opinions of B: Lundy, Phila., W: D. Parrish, 1874, pp. 316, was compiled by T: Earle.—*Hon. G: Julian, of Indiana*.

Les plaisirs de Clichy, Paris, 1820, 12°, is by J. B. Gouriet.—*Intermédiaire*, 10 juin, col. 346.

Vestiges of the natural history of creation was undoubtedly by Robert Chambers.—*His nephew*.

The whole duty of man.—Mr. Edward Solly has investigated the question of the authorship of this once-famous book in an elaborate article in the August number of the *Bibliographer*, and his opinion is adverse to the claim of 'Lady Pakington.' He describes the edition published in 1658, or one year earlier than that which Lowndes erroneously supposed to be the *editio princeps*.

Ch. de Louvenjoul.—"A Belgian bibliophile who adopts the nom de guerre of Ch. de Louvenjoul, but whose real name is understood to be de Spoeberch, has published a curious little pamphlet intended to be introductory of the works of Théophile Gautier, 'Projets littéraires de T. G.'"—*Academy*, July 8, 1882.

La Faustin; par E. de Goncourt.—A key to the characters is given in *Polybiblion*, April, p. 292, 3.

Gagnaud.—Chevalier de Berluce-Perussis, l'un des meilleurs félibres sous le ps. de Gagnaud et le premier organisateur de ces fêtes, où, pour la première fois, provençal, catalan, castillan, italien, et français furent mis sur le pied d'une parfaite égalité.—*Polybiblion*.

Heinrich Linden.—Hermann Francke, known as a poet and dramatist under this pseudonym, has just died.—*Ath.*

Library Purchase-List.

A SELECTION OF NEW BOOKS, WITH NOTES OF COMMENDATION OR CAUTION.

Books mentioned without notes can, as a rule, be safely purchased for the general reader. The binding, unless otherwise expressed, is generally understood to be in cloth.

- BAKER, C. Alice. A summer in the Azores, with a glimpse of Madeira. Bost., Lee & Shepard, 1882. T. \$1.25.
"A bright and chatty book, full of delightful bits and odd descriptions."—*Publishers' weekly*.
- BIGELOW, J. La Fayette. Bost., Little, Brown & Co., 1882. D. pap., 25 c.
Biographical sketch of the Marquis de la Fayette (1757-1834).
- CALLENDER, E. B. Thaddeus Stevens: commoner. Bost., A. Williams & Co., 1882. D. \$1.25.
"Strongly and picturesquely told."
- CUTTS, Rev. E. L. Charlemagne. N. Y., E. & J. B. Young & Co., 1882. D. (Home library) net, \$1.05.
- DAUGÉ, Henri. A fair philosopher. N. Y., Harlan, 1882. D. (The Kaaterskill ser.) \$1.
"A mixture of love story and conversation that is serious without being original or profound. . . . The story is pleasing."
- DEWING, Mrs. T. W. Beauty in the household. N. Y., Harper, 1882. S. \$1.
"The author does not run mad after the æsthetic, but gives the reader the advantage of her excellent taste and practical experience."—*Critic*.
- DOIDGE, R. I. Our wild Indians: a truthful and graphic record of the author's observations, thrilling adventures, and exciting experiences, during thirty-three years spent among the wildest and most remarkable Indian tribes of the great West; with an introduction by Gen. Sherman. Hartford, Ct., A. D. Worthington & Co., 1882. 8. (vols.), \$2.75.
"Colonel Dodge's long experience as commanding officer on the frontier, his deep interest in the Indian question, and his friendship for the race, have made his observations unusually valuable and entertaining."—*N. Y. Tribune*.
- DOUGLAS, Rob. K. China. N. Y., E. & J. B. Young & Co., 1882. D., net, \$1.50.
"Thoroughly at home with his subject—an account of Chinese life, customs and government. He brings out with much force the comparatively high standard of early civilization of the Chinese people and the strange inability to advance further."
- FRANKLIN, B. Works, with notes and a life by Jared Sparks. Chic., Townsend MacCoun, 1882. In 10 v., V. 1-4, Q. \$20. (for complete work).
Reprint of the edition of 1840, which has become scarce.
- GARRETTSON, J. E., M.D. ["John Darby."] Brushland. Phil., Lippincott, 1882. S. \$1.25.
Sketches by the author of "Odd hours of a physician," of country life, chiefly as seen in the wilds of New Jersey.
- GILMAN, Arthur, ed. Magna charta stories. Bost., Lothrop, [1882]. D. \$1.
"A collection of essays on noted deeds of history, written chiefly by women. The aim of the book is to show the persistence with which the idea of freedom has been pursued through the centuries."—*N. Y. Times*.
- GROHMAN, W. A. Baillie. Camps in the Rockies: being a narrative of life on the frontier, and sport in the Rocky Mountains. N. Y., Scribner, 1882. D. \$1.75.
"Among the legion of books on the Far West we have found none so fresh, so full of the breath of its Alpine woods and peaks, and giving withal so fair and representative a view of frontier life as Baillie-Grohman's."—*Nation*.
- HAWES, Mrs. Beautiful houses: a description of certain well-known artistic houses. N. Y., Scribner & Welford, 1882. S. parchment, \$1.50.
- HUGHES, T. Memoir of Daniel Macmillan. N. Y., Macmillan, 1882. D. \$1.50.
"The memoir lets the man tell his own story by his letters, and the reader gets a view of one more man who in his day did a good stroke of work, and left the world better than he found it."—*F. J. Furnivall in the Academy*.
- IRELAND, Jos. N. Mrs. Duff. Bost., Osgood, 1882. D. (American actor ser.) \$1.25.
Mrs. Duff was considered the greatest tragic actress of her time, 1811-53.
- JEVONS, W. Stanley. The state in relation to labor. N. Y., Macmillan, 1882. D. (English citizen ser.) \$1.
- LANKENAU, H. v., and Oelnitz, L. v. D. Russia, past and present; adapted from the German by Henrietta M. Chester. N. Y., E. & J. B. Young & Co., 1882. D. net, \$1.50.
"The translator has supplemented the work with information regarding the very latest events that have occurred in European and Central Asian Russia."
- LONGFELLOW, H. Wadsworth. In the harbor: Ultima Thule; pt. 2. Bost., Houghton, 1882. S. \$1.
Contains all of Mr. Longfellow's unprinted poems which will be given to the public, with the exception of two sonnets reserved for his biography, and "Michael Angelo," a dramatic poem, which will be published later.
- MCPHERSON, E. A hand-book of politics for 1882: being a record of important political action, legislative, executive, and judicial, national and state, from July 1, 1880, to July 31, 1882. Wash., Chapman, 1882. O. \$2.
Index. "Any one desirous of following the course of the two great parties on the questions of the day will be able to do so easily and surely."—*N. Y. Tribune*.
- MALLOCK, W. Hurrell. Social equality: a short study in a missing science. N. Y., Putnam, 1882. D. \$1.
"Mr. Mallock urges the claims of social inequality, and argues that the very objects which democrats aim at are only brought into, and kept in, existence by the stimulus of social inequality."—*London Athenæum*.
- MILMAN, Rev. Rob. Mislav; or, the conversion of Pomerania: a true story of the shores of the Baltic in the 12th century. N. Y., E. & J. B. Young & Co., 1882. D. (Home library) net, \$1.05.
"Though thrown into the form of a narrative, the book is an authentic history—highly romantic—of the conversion of the then very extensive dukedom of Pomerania by Otto, Bishop of Bamberg, in the 12th century."
- MYERS, P. V. N. Outlines of ancient history, from the earliest times to the fall of the western Roman empire, 476. N. Y., Harper, 1882. D. \$1.75.
"Simple and attractive. Deals more with the growth of arts, sciences, literature, and religion among the ancients than with the action of their rulers."—*Boston Gazette*.

PLUM, W: R. The military telegraph during the civil war in the United States; with an exposition of ancient and modern means of communication, and of the Federal and Confederate cipher systems. Chic., Jansen, McClurg & Co., 1882. 2 v. O. \$5.

"Mr. Plum admirably sums up the work of a very important adjunct of our armies in the field during the rebellion."—*Chicago Tribune*.

ROBINSON, Phil. Under the sun; with a preface by Edwin Arnold. Bost., Roberts, 1882. D. \$1.50.

"Mr. Robinson is distinctively a humorist, but he is a great deal more than that. His descriptions of out-door life in India are made with conscientious fidelity of detail, with graphic conception of color, and with skilful interpretation of odd or quaint or generally picturesque effects."—*Literary world*.

SHEPARD, W: ed. Pen-pictures of modern authors. N. Y., Putnam, 1882. Sq. S. (Literary life ser.) \$1.25.

"Lively descriptions and revelations of men and women noted in literature. Among these are Mr. Curtis' 'Recollections of Hawthorne,' Mrs. Kinney's 'Day with the Brownings,' Justin McCarthy's 'Visit to Lowell,' and John Esten Cooke's 'Hour with Thackeray.' Carlyle, Emerson, George Eliot, Swinburne, Bulwer, Charles Reade, Longfellow, and many others are on the list of authors sketched or interviewed."

SMITH, W. Robertson. The prophets of Israel and their place in history to the close of the eighth century B.C.: eight lectures. N. Y., Appleton, 1882. D. \$1.75.

"Designed as a contribution to the popularization of modern biblical science. They cover but a small part of the Old Testament field, and they purposely avoid the tone of theological controversy."

SUMNER, W: Graham. Andrew Jackson as a public man—what he was, what chances he had, and what he did with them. Bost., Houghton, 1882. D. \$1.25.

"Prof. Sumner has written what we think may rightly be called an impartial life of perhaps the strongest personality that was ever elected president, and yet he has not made his story dull. . . . Prof. Sumner's treatment of the spoils system is, so far as Jackson himself is concerned, about all that an admirer of him could desire. The notion that Jackson corrupted the civil service, he says, is 'crude and incorrect.'"—*N. Y. Times*.

"The justest long estimate of Jackson."—*N. Y. Times*.

THOMPSON, Rob. Ellis. Elements of political economy, with especial reference to the industrial history of nations. Phil., Porter & Coates, 1882. D. \$1.50.

"Forms a third and revised ed. of the author's 'Social science,' published in 1875. Prof. Thompson believes in protection to American industry. He makes his appeal to history in defence of that policy, aiming to show that wherever a weaker or less advanced country has practised free trade with one more powerful or richer, the former has lost its industries as well as its money, and has become economically dependent on the latter. The method of the book is historical."—*Publishers' weekly*.

WRIGHT, Carroll D. The relation of political economy to the labor question. Bost., A. Williams & Co., 1882. S. bds., 60 c.

WRIGHT, C. F: Studies in science and religion. Andover, Draper, 1882. D. \$1.50.

A companion volume to "The logic of Christian evidences," both books being the outcome of the author's studies in inductive logic.

YESTERDAY: an American novel. N. Y., 1882. S. (Leisure hour ser.) \$1.

General Notes.

THE Strassburg University Library reached 524,000 v. in its 10th year, 1881-2. Its circulation in the ten years, 1872-81, was 440,420 (use of books in the building not included).

MR. JESSE HOYT, a wealthy grain merchant of New York, has bequeathed to the city of East Saginaw land for a public park and \$100,000 to build a library building upon part of it.

A HANDSOME new library building has recently been erected on the grounds of the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va., costing \$20,000, given by Mrs. Josephine L. Newcomb.

THE University Library of Amsterdam on its 250th anniversary had a present from one of the professors of a fine "bibliotheca Græca," and about the same time a legacy of collections of modern Latin poets.

THE Dutch Literary Society (Maatschappij der Nederlandsche Letterkunde) has passed a resolution to present the Government of the Transvaal Republic with a complete library of Dutch books, for the purpose of assisting the study of the Dutch language and preventing a preponderance of English.

THE Berlin City Library has received a gift of a library relating to the Mark of Brandenburg, valued at 150,000 marks. The donor has been collecting enthusiastically for years, often taking long journeys to secure rare pieces. He is so modest that he will not suffer his name to be published during his life.

THE library left by the late G. P. Marsh, American Minister to Italy, numbers some 12,000 volumes, and contains many rare and valuable books. The collection of Catalan, Dutch, and Scandinavian literature is peculiarly rich. It has been bought entire by Mr. F. Billings as a gift for the University of Vermont at Burlington, of which Mr. Marsh was at one time a Trustee. Mr. Marsh once made a will by which he left his library to the University, but his property was so impaired by what he spent in the public service that he was obliged, in justice to his family, to cancel the bequest.

"THE *Tribune* reads the managers of the libraries in this city a lecture on the practice of summer closing. The fact that the churches 'do not scruple to close their doors for the summer season' should not, it argues, be appealed to by the librarian, since people do not come to New York in hot weather to go to church. Provincial students, on the other hand, often get no other opportunity of visiting the great metropolitan store-houses of learning than that which is afforded by a brief vacation in the dog-days. 'Unless extraordinary repairs are in progress,' says the *Tribune*, 'no library should require five weeks for renovation.'"—*Critic*.

[The libraries in Boston do not close at all.—*Ed.*]